using one letter aa code (SEQ ID NO:29). The aa residues representing CDRs 1-3 (SEQ ID NOs:4, 5 and 6) are underlined and labeled.

Figure 7 shows the nucleic acid sequence for the variable region of rWI2 heavy chain (SEQ ID NO:31). The protein translation product is indicated below the nucleic acid sequence, using one letter aa code (SEQ ID NO:31). The aa residues representing CDRs 1-3 (SEQ ID NOs:1, 2 and 3) are underlined and labeled.

Please replace the paragraph at page 17, lines 9-22, with the following paragraph:

Genes encoding the antibodies of the invention are introduced via expression vectors into a host cell, for expression. In a preferred embodiment, the genes for both the light and heavy genes ~~areintroduced~~ are introduced in a single expression vector, which is introduced in a host cell. The expression vectors generally contain drug markers for selection of the transformed cell. A drug marker can furthermore be used to amplify the copy number of nearby genes, resulting in a clone overexpressing the antibody. For example, a vector expressing the light and heavy chains of cWI2 or hWI2 were introduced into SP2/0 cells on vectors containing the DHFR gene. The original clones were amplified after selection by growth on methotrexate (MTX).

Please replace the paragraph at page 17, lines 23-34, with the following paragraph:

It should be understood that alternative ways to coexpress the light and heavy chain genes are feasible. A skilled artisan could consider other selection regimens, introduction of both the light and heavy chain genes on one plasmid or cotransformation with separate vectors encoding ~~theight~~ the light and heavy genes, and transfection of other cell lines. Furthermore, expression of the antibody in yet other systems is possible. For example, expression could occur in yeast. Alternatively, baculoviruses can be engineered with the light and heavy genes and expressed in cultured cells, or used to infect an insect.